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Washington Responsible for Kwangju Massacre

A large number of Kwangju citizens on May 27 were brutally arrested by martial law army.

Tracing U.S. Role in Kwangju

"The Kwangju incident gave me an impression that martial law army made attack on the city of other country," said a journalist of Japanese Kyodo News Service who witnessed the May 27 Kwangju massacre committed by martial law army.

Over 300,000 students and citizens of Kwangju, a city with the population of 800,000, southwest of Seoul, were brutally silenced on May 27 by the army and special forces which indiscriminately slayed the people including children, women and the injured.

About 1,000 people were believed dead and over 10,000 injured in 10-day clashes with the army and police.

Chon Du Hwan actually cooked up a military administration as a result of blood-shed suppression of south Korean patriotic people engaged in their struggle for restoration of democracy.

The revival of military power is attributable largely to an active effort by the U.S. government.

President Carter took no step to put Chon Du Hwan on the brake when he made all-out effort for military take-over at the end of last year. In addition, Washington, reportedly critical of Chon Du Hwan and other brasshats, gave active support to the Seoul martial law authorities which brutally cracked down on democratic campaigns.

Regarding the December 12 incident, the U.S. administration expressed what it called "displeasure" over the lack of prior consultations, but this time, no criticism was voiced of the invocation of full nation-wide martial law, proof of the advance approval of the U.S.

The current Kwangju affair provided a clear indication of the real attitude of Washington. The wording Carter administration officials used in expressing "concern" over the expansion of full martial law, the arrests of politicians and the Kwangju case is too ambiguous to become a criticism of the Seoul authorities. Evidence is that the United States stands on the side of Chon Du Hwan and company.

Washington had Gen. Wickham, Chief of U.S.-south Korea Combined Forces Command release south Korean forces from its operational control for deployment in suppressing the latest uprising.

The U.S. Defense Department said on May 22 it is sending two advanced airborne warning and control planes to Okinawa. This means that the two E-3A aircraft, equipped with sophisticated radar that can "see" more than 500 km, were sent two months ahead of schedule that Hughes, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Air Forces, said to deploy them in Okinawa in July. This move is designed to blackmail the citizens of Kwangju.

On May 25, Washington had Midway and Coral Sea, aircraft carriers, moved from Philippines and Japan to south Korea. The United States is bent on justifying their suppressive efforts by publicizing the fictitious "threat of southward invasion."

All these facts indicate that despite its professed interest in "democratic reform," the United States sides with Chon Du Hwan and his followers who oppose democracy and strive to maintain their military dictatorship.

The Chon Du Hwan martial law army doesn't hesitate to brutally suppress the citizens and students of Kwangju City.

On May 18 students carried out peaceful demonstrations through main streets of Kwangju, demanding the lifting of martial law and the abolition of racist, on whom martial law paratroopers fired. Then, the army brutality prompted the whole citizens to join the student demonstrators. The number of participants in the anti-"government" demonstration swelled from over 100,000 in the morning to 200,000 on the night of May 20.

On May 21, the number of Kwangju citizens participating in the fighting swelled to 300,000.

The flame of the resistance kindled by students and citizens of Kwangju has spread to 16 areas of South Cholla Province.

Anti-"government" demonstrators gained full control of Mokpo, Kyonggaang, Tamyang and many other towns.

Scared by the vigorous anti-"government" demonstration, Chon Du Hwan dispatched the paratroops from Seoul in an effort to indiscriminately slay the citizens including women, children and old men.

The remark of a Japanese returnee from strife-ridden Kwangju gives a clear indication of the latest massacre. "I saw soldiers shooting fleeing women, some carrying children, and old men," said Miyakawa.

Most of Kwangju people, including students at university, junior and senior high schools, women and old men, took part in anti-"government" campaign. The 9/10 of Kwangju population reportedly joined students in protesting against martial law authorities.

Citizens rose as one in clashes with martial law army—taxi drivers driving in line in front of demonstrators, an enterprises providing buses with drivers, women cooking rice for fighters and junior and senior students collecting campaigning funds.

Over 450 persons were said to have been killed in most serious three days of street fighting (May 18, 19 and 20) that set the stage for May 27 bloody showdown.

In order to understand the current incident, it may be necessary to identify the demands listed by the Kwangju citizens.

The demands made public by the Kwangju people are: The resignation of the Choe Gyu Ha "regime"; the immediate execution of army security commander Chon Du Hwan; transfer of power to the democratic forces; the release of those students and dissidents detained; lifting of martial law; the immediate reopening of universities and colleges; truthful reporting by mass media of the Kwangju affair; the prompt cessation of gunfiring on the demonstrators; discontinuation of distorted reports on the so-called feelings of the Cholla-do people toward the Kyongsang-do people.

Special attention should be paid to the fact that Kwangju demonstrators shouted, "Death to Chon Du Hwan!" and "Dismember Chon Du Hwan!" a good illustration of the indignation of the people against the strongman. These slogans clearly indicate the causes of the current affair. In short, the key factors in the uprising are the resolve of Chon Du Hwan and company to maintain the years regime inherited from Pak Jung Hi even by resorting to the invocation of full martial law throughout south Korea. The immediate cause is in the May 18 expansion of full martial law to the whole of south Korea, a clampdown on all kinds of political activities and mass arrests of political figures and student leaders.

The martial law troops moved into the City of Kwangju and killed a few hundred civilians. It is hard to predict how the south Korean situation will develop. The situation is volatile and fluid, taking on complexity. It can be said that the political and economic crisis will aggravate further, resulting in cut-throat internal contradictions.

Chon Du Hwan and his ilk will intensify their crackdown on the movement for democracy and end up with their own ruination. They have lost public support completely and become their common enemy. They have antagonized not only the students but also the workers, intellectuals, journalists, Christians and democratic Opposition figures.

By wielding bayonet-attached guns could they repress the people temporarily in order to remain in power. History goes the other way, however: no happy ending for any dictator.

Today, the south Korean economy is in deep trouble. The first quarter of this year showed minus 1.7% growth with jobless people increasing in number and inflation out of control.

Any attempt to oppress the people under these circumstances will prove disastrous. The only option available to end such crisis is to have Chon Du Hwan and his ilk go, abolish yusin completely and restore democratic order.

The south Korean people will wage more vigorous struggle for the restoration of democracy and the reunification of their country with the stubborn anti-"government" demonstration in Kwangju as an occasion.

Pyongyang Evaluates Uprising as Historic, Predicts 2nd, 3rd Kwangjus

Kwangju massacre provided a clear indication of the real attitude of Washington which intervened in the south Korean situation and encouraged the Chon Du Hwan junta. Pyongyang clearly described the United States as a strangler of human rights, a foe of democracy.

This exposure came on May 29 when Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, carried an editorial titled "Historic Event That Recorded Brilliant Chapter in History of South Korean People's Struggle against Fascism and for Democracy" in connection with the massive demonstration of Kwangju students and people. (See gist on page 2)

In the editorial, Pyongyang bitterly denounced the Carter administration for its active backing of the blood-shed suppression by the Chon Du Hwan junta. It said: "When the yusin remnant forces of south Korea committed the May 17 fascist repressive outrage, the U.S. authorities talked about 'regret' or 'concern.' But, in actuality, they drove the puppet army units under the U.S. commander out to suppression and backed the murderous acts of the puppets." It continued: "Fabricating the fiction that 'an outside force may take advantage' of the confusion in south Korea, they hurriedly sent aerial warning control planes and an aircraft carrier to and around south Korea and worked out a sinister plan to mobilize even U.S. army units in suppression.

Pyongyang highly appreciated the struggle of patriotic students and people of Kwangju as historic event that recorded brilliant chapter in history of south Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy.

Pyongyang said that "the uprising of the Kwangju residents patently demonstrated the heroic stamina and indomitable will of the south Korean people who do not bend the knee before any truculent dictator. It taught the south Korean people the truth that democracy should be won only through struggle and then can certainly win when they fight and powerfully inspires them to a new struggle.

In the editorial, Pyongyang also demanded that "the south Korean rulers must abolish the fascist yusin system, immediately lift the 'emergency martial law', stop the suppression of the people at once and release without delay Kim Dae Jung and all other democratic figures, students and people they illegally arrested and imprisoned."

Chongryun Rally Raps Seoul International Bodies

Martial law army led by Lt. Gen. Chon Du Hwan indiscriminately slayed over 1,000 people in Kwangju for 10 days, May 18 and 27.

A central meeting of Koreans here was held on May 30 at the Hibiya Open-Air Amphi-theatre in Tokyo, denouncing Chon troops for their Kwangju massacre and supporting the south Korean people engaged in their patriotic struggle for the restoration of democracy.

Present at the meeting are Vice-Chairman of the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan)—Li Jin Gyu, Li Gye Baek and Yun Sang Chol—and its department-chiefs.

Vice-Chairman Li Jin Gyu made a speech before over 15,000 capacity participants.

The meeting adopted a resolution censuring Chon troops which brutally massacred Kwangju citizens including women, children and students.

Over 15,000 participants, braving the blazing sun, unfolded a vigorous two-hour demonstration through downtown Tokyo after the meeting.

The participants shouting with upsurging national indignation "Death to Chon Du Hwan!", "Yusin remnants, Resign!" and "Denunciation of blood-shed atrocities against south Korean people!"

The World Federation of Trade Unions in its recent appeal denounced the south Korean authorities for arresting people at random in their just struggle.

It said:

Whenever the struggle of people grows fierce, the south Korean rulers try to justify their suppression by hurling slanders at the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under the pretext of "southward invasion from the north."

The WFTU calls upon the working people and trade union organisations the world over to wage a movement for forcing the south Korean authorities to immediately renounce all their repressive steps, release all the arrested working people and guarantee the working people the basic right of trade union and democratic freedom.

The WFTU appeals to all the working people and trade union organisations of the world to strengthen solidarity with the Korean workers and people struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Trade Unions International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries in its appeal called upon all its affiliated organisations to wage a solidarity movement to see that the democratic freedom of the south Korean people and their trade union rights are guaranteed, the "martial law" is lifted, the U.S. troops are withdrawn and the peaceful reunification of Korea is realized.

The Trade Unions International of Transport Workers in its solidarity message to the south Korean people said:

The Trade Unions International of Transport Workers pungently denounces the wholesale arrests and imprisonment and all other suppressive acts in south Korea.

It demands the south Korean authorities stop suppressing the people and unconditionally release the arrested figures.

50,000 Mokpo Citizens Wage 3-Day Protests

An anti-"government" demonstration continued three days running in Mokpo, South Cholla Province, south Korea, despite the entry of the "martial law troops" into Kwangju City.

About 30,000 citizens of Mokpo held a torch demonstration on the night of May 27, calling "pay for the blood in Kwangju."

The citizens marched through the city for two hours starting at 9 pm. The demonstrators demanded an end to the "martial law" and the release of Kim Dae Jung.

Occasional gunshots were heard on the night of May 27 in Kwangju where the "martial law troops" committed a massive armed carckdown on the demonstrators.

Another demonstration was staged by 20,000 students and citizens on the night of May 28 in Mokpo. A demonstration was reported on the 29th, too.

High school students also reportedly held a demonstration on the school ground in Chonju, North Cholla Province, on May 28.

KOREA FOCUS

Lt. Gen. Chon—New Pak Jung Hi

Lt. Gen. Chon Du Hwan seized the post of supreme ruler in south Korea. On May 31 he was sworn in as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Special Committee for National Defense Measures.

The "Cabinet" of Pak Chung Hun created just 10 days ago is dominated by the military. The preceding "Cabinet" had five army officers, but the new one comprises eight. The so-called civilian government is at the disposal of the military. Not content with it, Lt. Gen. Chon pushed himself into the throne as a second Pak Jung Hi.

In this connection, President Carter, while acknowledging setbacks for democracy in south Korea, reiterated the U.S. commitment to the security of Seoul.

Conclusive evidence is ample that no anti-popular, traitorous act has been committed in south Korea without advance endorsement from Washington. All the post-WWII misfortunes that befell the Korean people have stemmed from the American military presence in south Korea. It should be recalled that on May 10, 1948, the so-called separate elections were held in south Korea, the start of the "two-Korea" policy. The GHQ of the U.S. occupation forces employed over 25,000 police and gangsters to oversee "maximum peace and order" for the elections. From 7 in the morning to 7 in the evening, the armed guards surrounded all the polling stations, while American warplanes were flewing overhead and naval ships readied their guns aimed at the land for possible bombardment. This was how the UN-supervised elections proceeded in south Korea. One report said that many were killed or wounded by the armed gangsters.

Since then, the U.S. policy has been unconditional and unshaken support to any anti-communist, pro-American regime for "security reasons", be it dictatorial and anti-human rights. Any criticism being voiced by Washington of Chon is deceptive. It is a smokescreen to conceal real American association with him. No matter how Carter may be critical in public of Chon, there is no denying that U.S. warplanes and warships were ordered to south Korea, with south Korean troops released from American command for repression of the Kwangju uprising.

Lt. Gen. Chon has dug his own grave for eventual burial. The activation of the Student Patriotic Corps and the Homeland Reserve Forces became a prelude to the fall of the *yusin* regime. Seoul students, Sabok coal miners, Kwangju students and citizens gave full play to their military drill. Repression generates resistance. Learning the lesson that violence should be countered with violence, the south Korean people armed themselves.

A Japanese witness to the Kwangju massacre said martial law troops bayoneted a mother with a suckling in her arms and then shot the baby to death. Such brutalities were committed by the Syngman Rhee troops before and during the Korean War. Those days, the Syngman Rhee troops branded hundreds of thousands of people as "Reds" and imprisoned or killed them. Some turncoats were incorporated into a front organization called "Correctional Association."

When the war situation developed to the disadvantage of Syngman Rhee, they were taken to mountains where they were told to dig holes, machinegunned and buried in those graves. The scenes were photographed and publicized groundlessly as "Communist atrocities."

Students and citizens of Kwangju buried the bodies of victims of the massacre in nearby mountains. Reportedly martial law troops dug out all of them and removed to somewhere else in a bid to eliminate physical evidence of their atrocities.

Such act will never fool the people. At the time of the May 16, 1961 coup, some people had a sort of expectation of Pak Jung Hi. This time, however, Lt. Gen. Chon emerged from obscurity, but as a butt of popular hatred and curse. The strength of the armed forces under him is around 700,000. Nearly 20 millions of the south Koreans underwent compulsory military training and are able to handle any sophisticated weapons. Armed repression will eventually backfire as seen in Iran and Nicaragua.

Chon will prove a short-lived ruler.

Eyewitnesses Tell of Horrors of Kwangju Bloodbath:

A blood-soaked demonstrator, being taken by a paratrooper; A girl friend of the demonstrator rushed up to him to wipe his blood-dyed head with a handkerchief. (May 20, from the June issue of Asahi Graph, a Japanese pictorial)

Rodong Sinmun Assessment

Pyongyang called the Kwangju uprising "the biggest and fiercest, proud massive rioting, the first in the modern history of the Eastern people struggling for democracy". This was declared by Rodong Sinmun (the organ of the CC of the WPK) in its editorial published on May 29, entitled "Historic Event That Recorded Brilliant Chapter in History of South Korean People's Struggle against Fascism and for Democracy".

It also said that the military junta would never make a gift of freedom and democracy of their own accord to the south Korean people

Pyongyang held the United States responsible for the establishment of the tyrannical military junta in Seoul through unprecedented bloodbath in Kwangju when nearly 1,000 were killed, some 10,000 wounded and several thousands arrested.

Pyongyang, stating that the aborted heroic uprising in Kwangju does not mean the end of the affair, predicted that south Korea would flare up again soon or later, as long as the south Korean people were alive, with the second and third Kwangju.

Follows a gist of the editorial:

The Kwangju popular uprising is the highest form of struggle against fascism and for democracy to liquidate the old "yusin" fascist rule imposed by the oppressors and establish a new democratic government by countering violence with violence.

With their courageous violent struggle the people of Kwangju recorded one more chapter of feats in the history of the sacred struggle of the south Korean people for freedom and democracy.

The people of Cholla provinces including Kwangju have a long history of valiant struggle against the oppressors and aggressors.

They held high the torch of the Kapo Peasant War against the oppression by the feudal rulers and the aggression by the foreign forces. In the period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, a raging wave of the anti-Japanese student struggle was touched off in Kwangju against the imperialists' national oppression and insult and under the rule of Syngman Rhee the flames of the army mutiny rose in Ryosu and Sunchon against the dictatorial regime to brilliantly adorn the history of the nation.

The Kwangju popular uprising is a historic event of particular significance in the struggle of the oppressed people for freedom and democracy.

The uprising is the biggest and fiercest, proud massive rioting, the first in the modern history of the Eastern people struggling against despotism and for democracy.

In the modern history of Asia there are records of many bloody struggles of the people against the feudalistic oppression and colonialist tyranny. But there has never been such an uprising of people which continued persistently and fiercely in an organized way for many days against incomparably large armed forces under the occupation of the imperialist aggressors as the Kwangju popular uprising.

The May Kwangju popular uprising which demonstrated a heroic stamina to the whole world is a great pride of the Korean people.

It also powerfully demonstrated that even under the unheard-of harsh fascist repressive system the south Korean people are not dead but alive.

The uprising of the Kwangju residents patently demonstrated the heroic stamina and indomitable will of the south Korean people who do not bend the knee before any truculent dictator. It taught the south Korean people the truth that democracy should be won only through struggle and they can certainly win when they fight and powerfully inspires them to a new struggle.

Along with this, the Kwangju popular uprising struck uneasiness and fear into the hearts of the "yusin" remnants bossed by Chon Du Hwan who tries to rule the roost as a new dictator, dealt a heavy blow to their fascist rule and greatly shook the aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists to dominate south Korea indefinitely and the foothold of their colonial reactionary rule.

The flame of the massive resistance that rose from Kwangju served a stern warning showing that the oppressors will not go unpunished if they put down the people with their fascist iron-fisted rule. It was the severest sledge-hammer blow brought down upon the "yusin" rogues who have committed all sorts of anti-national crimes, riding on the back of the people over the past 19 years.

The feats performed by the students and people of Kwangju with their heroic uprising for the south Korean people's fighting cause of freedom and liberation will be undying and recorded to remain long in the history of their struggle against fascism and for democracy.

With the Kwangju popular uprising as an occasion the military fascist elements disclosed in all nakedness their most vicious anti-popular nature.

The hair-raising suppression by the military gangsters surpasses by far in its viciousness and brutality the criminal acts of traitor Syngman Rhee at the time of the April 19 Uprising and of traitor Pak Jung Hi at the time of the Pusan and Masan rioting last October.

The criminal suppression by Chon Du Hwan and his ilk clearly showed their vicious nature as truculent hangmen and merciless fascist tyrants.

Chon Du Hwan, boss of the military fascists, is a heinous butcher of the fellow countrymen who was raised by traitor Pak Jung Hi, the defunct dictator, and arrested, tortured and killed numerous patriots and guiltless people, taking the lead together with him in the intelligence policy and suppressive rule.

This gangster has now seized all powers and is turning the whole land of south Korea into a dark land under the sway of fascist terror enforcing a new military fascist dictatorship without Pak Jung Hi. How can this be tolerated?

This time, too, the United States intervened in the south Korean situation and encouraged the Chon Du Hwan clique, thereby disclosing once again its true colour as a strangler of human rights, a foe of democracy.

When the "yusin" remnant forces of south Korea committed the May 17 fascist repressive outrage, the U.S. authorities talked about "regret" or "concern". But, in actuality, they drove the puppet army units under the U.S. commander out to suppression and backed the murderous acts of the puppets.

Fabricating the fiction that "an outside force may take advantage" of the confusion in south Korea, they hurriedly sent aerial warning control planes and an aircraft carrier to and around south Korea and worked out a sinister plan to mobilize even U.S. army units in suppression.

No matter what a cunning double-dealing tactics the United States may cling to, it cannot shirk its responsibility for the criminal act of establishing the tyrannical military fascist dictatorship in south Korea as we see today and causing unprecedented bloodshed there.

The fascist suppression by Chon Du Hwan and Co. is a desperate effort of those faced with a crisis.

As history shows, fascist dictators going against the will of the popular masses and repressing their just demand with the bayonet are short-lived.

This is shown by the miserable end of Syngman Rhee who was sent to his grave by the massive resistance of the south Korean people and also proved by the wretched lot of Pak Jung Hi who met a dirty end in the anti-fascist resistance of students and people.

It is a unanimous will of people and an irresistible powerful trend of the development of history to liquidate the "yusin system" and advance along the road of democracy in south Korea.

The end of the Chon Du Hwan clique clinging to a military fascist rule, brandishing bayonets against this trend, cannot be otherwise.

For their indelible crime of drenching towns and streets with blood of people, the fascist elements will surely be made pay dearly to the nation and will not be able to escape a stern judgment of history.

The south Korean rulers must abolish the fascist "yusin system," immediately lift the "emergency martial law," stop the suppression of the people at once and release without delay Kim Dae Jung and all other democratic figures, students and people they illegally arrested and imprisoned.

Chon Du Hwan the bandit must bear full responsibility for the sanguinary murderous acts committed in Kwangju and step down forthwith from power as the south Korean people demand.

If the United States does not want to drink a bitter cup once again and lose its face, it must refrain from encouraging any longer the military hooligans rejected by the people and take its hands of aggression and interference off south Korea.

The citizens of Kwangju have driven the fascist dictators into an inextricable predicament through their heroic uprising.

But none of the just demands including "the abolition of the yusin system", "lifting of the emergency martial law," "resignation of Chon Du Hwan" which the rioters of Kwangju cried for, shedding their blood, has been realised. Tanks and armoured cars sent by the military hooligans are roaring along the streets of Kwangju stained with the blood of rioters and many resistance heroes who cried for democracy are taken to the torture place by the hangmen and falling at their merciless hands.

The socalled "political development schedule" and the bud of democracy which was sprouting in the struggle were completely trampled upon and the counter-flow of fascism is sweeping the land of south Korea.

The military fascist elements will never make a gift of freedom and democracy of their own accord to the south Korean people.

The south Korean people should win at any cost freedom and democracy, which they have not yet achieved, with their struggle.

The struggle for abolishing the "yusin system" and realising social democracy is a just struggle connected with the vital demand of the south Korean people and a patriotic struggle linked with the peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation.

The righteous struggle of the south Korean people enjoys the active encouragement and support of the progressive people of the world who love democracy and peace, to say nothing of the Korean people at home and abroad.

No force can bar the road of struggle ahead of a people who have risen up for a just cause.

Though the heroic uprising of the people in Kwangju was trampled underfoot by the military fascists, the situation will not end with this. As long as oppression continues and the south Korean people are alive, the whole land of south Korea will flare up sooner or later as the second and third Kwangju.

Interviews of Japanese Witnesses

Two Japanese, Mr. Yasuda and Mr. Akiyama (pseudonyms, because they declined to be identified), witnesses of the people's uprising in Kwangju, told our editor about the facts they saw in Kwangju.

Follow highlights of their interviews:

"A boy, about 15 or 16 years old, was shot in his leg, and was groaning, scratching the ground. An armyman poked at the boy's back and sides with his gun, shouting something. The boy screamed with pain whenever he was poked. When the scream changed to a shout, the armyman put the muzzle to the boy's forehead and pulled the trigger. A woman, holding a baby in her arms, was also shot and fell on the ground. An army man shot her again into her throat as she fell and lay on the ground. The scenes which I saw in Kwangju could best be described as scenes of indiscriminate murders," said Mr. Yasuda.

Mr. Akiyama said:

"After returning to Japan, I read in some newspapers that the cause of the conflict in Kwangju was antagonism between Cholla provinces and Kyongsang provinces. However, youngman whom I met in Kwangju, asked me to tell the world the fact that the Kwangju riot was a battle for justice and democracy in south Korea. And he went out to the streets with a gun."

Mr. Yasuda also said:

"I was in a dormitory of a factory in a place a little away from the main street of Kwangju. It was the place where the demonstrators and the army which encircled Kwangju City, stood face to face.

"I think it was the night of May 20. As soon as I heard buzzing, I saw helicopters in the sky. Paratroopers jumped from helicopters. Just when paratroopers reached the ground, they started firing at the demonstrators indiscriminately.

"Youngmen fell and women, too. Boys and girls who seemed to be primary school students, were also shot to death.

"After demonstrators had scattered in all directions, paratroopers approached the people who had fallen on the ground and poked at them with their guns. I think the people on the ground numbered more than ten.

"Paratroopers shot guns at everyone alive, including even old people, mothers holding their babies in their arms and school children. I witnessed in Kwangju the most cruel and terrible scenes, almost unimaginable on earth.

"Paratroopers' brutalities made the people boil with anger. Some Japanese papers reported that a number of students instigated the people to acts of violence, but this was not true. Two thousand women workers at the factory where I worked, joined the demonstrations altogether. They carried guns kept at the factory for civil defense, numbering more than 60. The factory completely stopped operation and was turned into a rear service base for the demonstrators. There were people who drew water, people who cooked food and people who took care of the injured. When youngmen drove buses or trucks into the factory, women who worked there solicitatingly rode in them and went out to the streets to join the demonstrations, raising shouts of joy.

"Demonstrators were self-composed even they were highly strained. One youngman who understood Japanese a little, treated me in a friendly way and said: 'I want you to tell the truth which you see now when you return to Japan. We now have to fight to achieve democracy in our society even if we lose our lives in the struggle.'

"Not only youths, but also old people helped the demonstrators. One president of a bus company sent a bus with a driver to demonstrators. Old people carried food and water to demonstrators on the streets. It seemed that all the indignant people of Kwangju wanted democracy as one man.

"In Japan, when I heard news that the army had subdued the Kwangju people, I could not believe it. On the day before the army attacked the city, the military authorities sent trucks which were loaded with food, to the people of Kwangju. I can realize now that providing food was a trick by the authorities intended to lower people's vigilance against them and to facilitate a surprise attack on them.

"As a witness of the conflict, I think that even if the army subdued the fighting people, they can not repress the people's will with violence.

"Antagonisms between Cholla provinces and Kyongsang provinces might be related to the conflict, but I don't think it was the real cause of the uprising of the Kwangju people. This is because I know slogans of the demonstrators. Though I don't know Korean well, I could understand 7 slogans: first, demonstrators demanded the release of Kim Dae Jung; second, the resignation of Chon Du Hwan; third, they demanded democracy for south Korean society, etc.

"A youngman whom I met there, also wanted me to tell people the fact that the uprising in Kwangju was a battle for justice and democracy both of which will decide the destiny of south Korea."

Two boys being taken by soldiers armed with M 16 auto rifles; Reports said that boys carried guns. (May 27, UPI)

Letter from Female Kwangju Citizen

The following is a letter addressed to foreign correspondents from a female in Kwangju. The letter gives vivid accounts of how the bloody uprising started and of the brutalities committed by Chon Du Hwan troops against citizens of the city. Her name is called simply Chon for security reasons. Below, excerpts from her letter:

I beg you to read my hastily-drafted letter on the present crisis in Kwangju City. I am afraid you foreign correspondents did not report the key scenes of the tragedy of our city. Are you reporting on us so vividly as you did in El Salvador, etc.?

I am a female citizen of this beleaguered city of Kwangju. Writing such letter risks an immediate identification and arrest of me by the martial law authorities. Please consider my safety.

First of all, I'd like to stress that none of my family has ever been harmed even by the regime of the late President Park Chung Hee. So, see truth and objectivity in my words, please. I am convinced you cannot help but believe me if it were for the so-called telepathy, the interworking of human hearts, although I cannot offer any physical evidence right now. But please be kind enough to read my appeal to the last letters.

The brutalities perpetrated by the paratroops during May 18th, 19th, and 20th were too ferocious and too extensive for the authorities to deny them. On the morning of May 19th my father witnessed some paratroops throwing the wounded demonstrators to death from the roof top of a two-story building in Chungjang Street.

At about the same time near the Chohung Bank my mother witnessed paratroops battering a young demonstrator on the head with gun butts, with his cerebral tissue exposed. These were rather less ferocious cases. There were numerous far more cruel brutalities against Kwangju citizens. The atmosphere was so deathly. I wonder if any one of you foreign correspondents had the courage to photograph such cruel scenes. The so inhuman brutalities committed during the last three days convince us that these paratroops had been deliberately brain-washed for a considerable time, given no food for a few days except for alcohol and drugs. The Kwangju citizens were terrified when elders deplored, "There were no such cruelities during the last Korean War as these committed here today." We believe "vampire units" (the paratroops are called here so) hid or burned away a lot of the bodies of those they slaughtered.

The present takeover of the city by the students and citizens were triggered by the car attacks against the paratroops from United Carrier Drivers who became furious at their buddies being killed by them for transporting the student demonstrators.

My eyes saw some resistance near the Provincial Hall on the night of May 20th and the following days as my home is near the City Central Police Station. Around at 13:00 on May 21st, another barrage began, which was so indiscriminating, that a child aged 10 was shot to death. I witnessed the scene in the alley leading to the Police Station. I also saw a cook of the Hotel Kumnam was killed on his job.

I participated in a rally of Citizens Convention on the Provincial Plaza until 19:10 yesterday, May 22nd. I was impressed by the purity and dedication of the student leaders. I am proud of their prime incarnations of freedom and democracy.

The main force of the resistance movement has been fully rational and restrained; for instance, the City Central Police Station escaped attacks at least three times amid the extreme excitements thanks to persuasions by the nearby residents. To take another example, when the MBC Broadcasting Station caught fire for unknown reasons, students strove to extinguish it as my sister witnessed.

Now we citizens of Kwangju feel so proud but at the same time we feel awfully isolated; the righteous students look so lonely when the darkness begins to creep. This is mostly beacuse the mass media reporting has been so weak, so fragmentary and so superficial, a short of truthful accounts of our resistance. Radio reporting from Seoul only makes us shocked and aghast because of its falsity and insincerity.

I swear that but for the abhorrent, thorough censorship imposed by the martial law troops, our resistance might have already been successful and victorious.

Our situation is incomparably worse than in the April 19 Revolution of 1960. I hardly remember that any other popular resistance for survival and freedom should have met such unfavorable situation.

Many Koreans will be relieved at the overthrow of Chon Du Hwan. He may be a sort of vampire or at least a possessor of abnormal and deranged mentality. If not, how could he order such "vampire units" into action against us? We know that in order to save his own life, Chon must either try to take refuge abroad or to intensify his draconic rule with iron hand even by massacring fellow countrymen in and around Kwangju in an indiscriminate manner.

Is it unreasonable for us to conclude that the Commander (Gen. Wickham, a Vietnam war veteran like Chon Du Hwan) of the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command is ultimately responsible for our tragedy? As you know well, he has the prerogative of supreme operational command of the Korean armed forces in this country. Any order and peace to be restored by Chon troops will prove unstable, leaving the whole citizens of my city furious and angry, laden with a guilty sense for the dead and martyred. Our life will be bitter so long as we are under Chon's control. Then, the ROK, a most faithful ally of the United States, will begin to collapse from within. Such outlook is certain and horrible.

We know well our freedom is up to ourselves. But we wire S.O.S. thousand times for our fighting youths and citizens. Many students from Seoul and other regions, trying to break through the military cordon of our city, are reportedly being machinegunned to death one after another.

What a tragedy is being done by a few traitors!

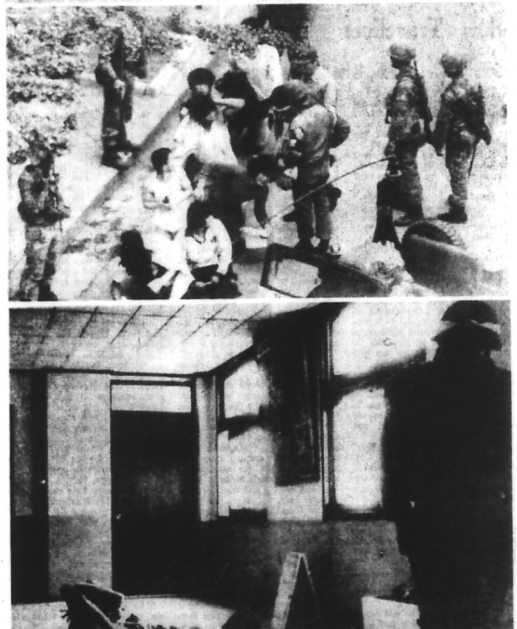
Thank you, foreign correspondents. Good luck!

Paratroops carrying a corpse of a student (May 27, WWP)

"'Vampire Units' Burn Away Bodies of Those They Killed"

▲ Photo: Dead bodies of citizens and students left behind on the streets, Kwangju. A student (third from left) is still alive. (UPI)

◀ An army paratrooper gives arrested unarmed students and citizens a sound thrashing with the gunstock on May 20 (AP)



◀ Army paratroops mobilized into Kwangju force a group of demonstrators to kneel and strip on May 20. Some 500 to 800 persons were arrested on May 19 and 20. (AP)

Four students, 5 of them tied up their hands and legs together with rope, are forced to lie down on the floor of the Chon Il Broadcasting Company building, Kwangju, as an army soldier looks on. (AP)

Ex-KCIA Boss's Statement of Reasons of His Final Appeal

Depravation of Pak Jung Hi

(Continued from the No. 993 issue dated May 14)

DESTRUCTIVE OF TRUTH AND MUTUAL TRUST

The Ninth Reason for the Appeal

The original verdict committed a blunder of sentencing me to capital punishment in a wrong interpretation of my act as the defendant.

1. Omitted
2. Omitted
3. In view of protective functions as discussed in the preceding parts, the judicial interests the State tries to protect under provisions on insurgency is the political system he (Pak Jung Hi) established, whereas the polity our nation favors is liberal democracy. What suffered damage from my act as directly relating to the State are the political regime under the Yusin Constitution and the lives of natural persons in charge of that machine, namely, Pak Jung Hi and Cha Chi Chol, and a number of guards. In the final analysis, the damage the State suffered in its judicial interests should naturally be measured in relation to its goal of liberal democracy.

a. ...Yusin was born while democratic constitutional rule was suspended, and its contents, having nothing to do with liberal democracy, resemble anti-democratic, feudal monarch. Its operation resulted in a complete murder of liberal democracy and pushed back scores of years the ideal of liberal democracy our nation had strived to bring about.

The damage the yusin polity suffered at my hands is a clearly great help to the development of the ideal political system we stand for, instead of any detriment or setback to it.

b. ...A good measure of the relationships between President Pak Jung Hi as a soldier and politician and the political system our nation favors is to be sought only in any effect his whole career gave on the construction and development of politics and culture.

(1) He (Pak Jung Hi) suspended constitutional government by masterminding the May 16 revolution (coup) and destroying democratic political system built dearly. In fact, the question whether his avowed revolutionary ideal was justifiable or not will be settled in a near future. At least, it is true that he as an active-duty officer engineered the revolution and illegally intervened in politics. His behavior should properly be described as sowing seeds of future tragedy rather than leaving a big disgrace on our politico-cultural system.

(2) Omitted
(3) Omitted
(4) What merits a particular mention is his view of his people.

While he was in office, the Kim Dae Jung abduction case, the Pak Tong Son scandal and other major incidents happened, bringing intolerable shame to our people and nation and generating world-wide controversies. He took a low-key attitude of sending special envoys to the countries concerned to express regrets. But he dared not express any apology to the people, masters of our country.

Such view casts doubt on his qualifications as leader of a democracy where the people are treated as sovereign.

(5) One of his demerits is the lack of honest and the ensuing loss of credibility. Credibility assumes that all things are looked at as they are. While in power, he shattered truth and credibility. When he stood for the third Presidency, he promised not to run again, a pledge only to be broken by the proclamation of yusin. He also committed himself to revive democracy when per capita income reached $1,000. When the $1,000 level was topped, no word was heard of the promise to bring back democracy.

When he portrayed yusin as necessary for north-south reunification, it was intended to remove any justification for public objection to his policy. When national security was produced as a reason, the security of his regime was mistakenly identified with that of our country.

He told the nation that increased rice production would make surplus supply of rice, much diverted for brewing and granted to Indonesia as food assistance in kind. Yet without any public explanation, he imported hundreds of thousands of tons of rice from the United States and Japan for what he termed emergency stockpiling. While alleging the income of the farmers grew larger than that of the urban dweller, he dined leaders of the new-village movement, followed immediately by a sharp fall in the prices of agricultural products, including cattle and peppers, and the number of those leading the country side rose with each passing year.

When he initiated defense taxes for a fixed period, but he extended them indefinitely the moment their term expired.

Under these circumstances, all the bureaucrats competed for falsified reports and inflated statistics to the point where the statistics of the Republic of Korea lost credibility in the world community of nations, creating a climate of widespread distrust.

A society where men of conscience find living difficult is a place where a lie passes as truth. He was guilty of depriving the society of this trust and truth, prime mover in the maintenance of sound public peace and order and in the development of culture. Such crime of his is great.

(6) Omitted

HAVING AFFAIRS WITH TV CELEBRITIES

(7) In conclusion, I must discuss the moral depravation of Pak Jung Hi. . .The facts disclosed in this court hearing on my case involving another defendant Pak Son Ho and as revealed in his final statement of grounds for his appeal to the Supreme Court concern the building where the President was killed. It was an exclusive Presidential resort where Pak had affairs with women. Such resorts were five, including the place in question. These resorts were shrouded with complete secrecy and security, places not known even to an assistant chief bodyguard of the chief executive. Those who knew these places were I, Pak Son Ho and Cha Chi Chol.

The President frequented those resorts around ten times a month. His bed fellows included TV actresses, film stars, fashion models and others. On the list there were at least 200 women. Many became pregnant, some undergoing abortions. Even active-duty army nurses were ordered into such Presidential resorts.

On the fateful night of October 26, two women and three or four men gathered, a big event-in their terminology. Of the two women present in the main event a Presidential nominee had sex with Pak Jung Hi, an affair called a small event. Tow big events and at least eight small events every month. Such orgies continued for over a dozen years. As a matter of fact, Pak Jung Hi was involved in the notorious Chong In Suk incident (a Korea Keeler incident).

Throughout the court examinations of my case, I tried to give all the details of the afore-said matters, but the judges applied severe restrictions on my disclosures on the grounds that they had nothing to do with my case.

I myself did not attempt to bring these matters to public light until the end of the appellate court because I thought I could kill the President twice. On January 15, 1980 I reached my own conclusion that the aforementioned facts, relating to the private life of Pak Jung Hi as an individual citizen, were worth recording in order to keep a right history of our country because the President was corrupt as a public figure. My intent here is not to disclose the filthy parts of the private life of Pak Jung Hi but to provide historic lessons for the future of our country.

(8) Omitted
c. Omitted.
d. For the reasons cited above, it is self-evidently obvious that my act did not result in any damage to the legal interests to be protected by the State.

4. Omitted
5. Omitted
6. Omitted

(Concluded)

Kwangju Massacre Incident

Heavily armed south Korean troops deployed around Kwangju city stormed into the city with tanks and armored vehicles in the forefront, in spite of strong criticism at home and abroad, although talks were proceeding between the representatives of the "Chol-la-do Counter-Measure Committee" and the martial law authorities and although the latter declared that as long as citizens didn't start shooting, they would never move into the city or fire first.

National army soldiers, whose primary duty should be to defend their own country from aggression by foreign forces, directed their guns at the 700,000 Kwangju people and committed mass slaughter. Can we permit such a national army?

Moreover, the mass slaughter was carried out to satisfy the lust for power of the strongman Gen. Chon Du Hwan. In south Korea there exist the broad and strong forces opposed to the "yusin" system and the revival of a military dictatorship. Even in the military establishment there are anti-Chon groups.

Nevertheless, Gen. Chon have carried out virtual coups one after another. Why? Of course, behind him there is America—the real ruler of south Korea.

Of late, the U.S. Department of State has been expressing "displeasure" with the military government revived in south Korea and also with excessive concentration of power on Gen. Chon, and has been putting pressure upon them.

However, it can't be said that the U.S. can remain unscathed by the event that occurred in south Korea.

The U.S. made E-3A's in Okinawa start warning flights and promptly sent the aircraft carrier Coral Sea from the Philippines to south Korea as soon as the popular demonstrations at campuses and in the streets became intensified. In addition, the U.S. commander Wickham in south Korea agreed to permit the Martial Law Command to use part of troops under his control against the Kwangju demonstrators.

Both the U.S. government and Gen. Wickham have been emphasizing the need for a "civil government" and preaching that the military should devote themselves to national defense.

The U.S. authorities mobilized aircraft carrier and military troops not for the defence of the country but for help the south Korean authorities suppress the demonstrations while declaring they had no evidence of north Korea's preparation for an imminent attack on the south. What on earth is this?

The U.S. Department of State urged the armed forces of south Korea to act with self-restraint and also asked those struggling for the democratisation of society for self-restraint. What has made south Korean students and people launch radical actions? Workers at the Sabok Mine of Kangwon Province armed themselves with guns because the authorities promptly mobilized paratroops from Seoul and suppressed them with arms, although they were asking the company for peaceful bargaining.

In Kwangju city, too, students and citizens took guns to protest against mass slaughter committed by the paratroops on May 17 or on the day following the proclamation of expansion of emergency martial law throughout south Korea.

On May 26, NHK television of Japan introduced the letter of a girl in a program titled the "ROK under Martial Law." Through the letter the facts were disclosed that paratroops killed the wounded by throwing them from the top of a building and also killed children by firing at them at random. The letter also said that the authorities made youths and students take guns who were well experienced in using them because of their usual military training at school as members of the "Homeland Defense Corps."

The U.S. Department of State is trying to justify its aggressive act on south Korea on the pretext of the so-called "obligation of the treaty between the ROK and the U.S."

Originally, superpowers have carried out aggression on small countries on the excuse of a "treaty" or "obligation". It is true of Western Powers' aggressive acts against Asian and African countries. When the Japanese imperialists invaded Korea and annexed Korea with it, they committed it legally according to a treaty under the pretext of contributing to the peace of the East.

"The treaty between the ROK and the U.S." is an aggressive and traitorous one in that it guarantees only the interests of the U.S. one-sidedly and has nothing to do with the will of the Korean people.

Statements of the U.S. Department of State criticizing south Korea do not always express the will of the U.S. government as a whole. At any rate, there were conflicting views about the "hostage rescue operation" in Iran between the Department of Defence and the Department of State within the government.

Once the general headquarters of Japanese imperial army were opposed to the mobilization of the Kwangtung Army dispatched in Manchuria.

The U.S. Department of Defense keeps the south Korean army under its control. Gen. Wickham, U.S. commander in south Korea, has been on friendly terms with Gen. Chon Du Hwan since they fought together in the Vietnam War.

Moreover, in the U.S. Department of Defence there is an organ of conspirators like CIA, which has close relations with the national security command of Gen. Chon.

It is understood that the December 12 coup of last year and the May 17 coup of this year aimed at reviving a military government, were carried out by these two organs.

So, the National Union for Democracy and National Reunification, an organization of the democratic opposition forces of south Korea, expressed strong anti-American sentiments in its declaration of May 26, asking why the U.S. supported Chon Du Hwan to help him kill and wound innocent people in Kwangju.

It was when President Carter visited south Korea last summer and supported the "yusin" system that the south Korean democratic opposition forces which had welcomed the human rights diplomacy of President Carter, came to take a hostile attitude toward the United States.

The anti-government rally held at the YWCA hall last Nov. 24 after the assassination of President Pak Jung Hi, adopted a resolution demanding that the democratization of society must be carried out by the south Korean people themselves and stressing that they were against interference from outside. That day bills were handed to many people which demanded that the U.S. should not support the "yusin" remnants.

After the Kwangju massacre incident, anti-U.S. sentiments among the south Korean people will grow and the U.S. will meet the same miserable end that they had experienced in Vietnam and Iran.

Memoirs of Reinstated Rihwa Girl Pak In Hae

Start of My Life in Prison (1)

Miss Pak In Hae, a senior in the Foreign College of Rihwa Women's University, was arrested by Sodaemun (West Gate) Police in Seoul, in May 1978 when she was distributing handbills on the campus. On November 30, Miss Pak received one year sentence and disqualification for the same period, on charges of violation of emergency decree No. 9. On March 21, 1979, her prison term was terminated and she was released, though she had 55 days more to serve. On February 21 this year, in accordance with the so-called special amnesty for political dissidents she was permitted to return to the university after two-year absence.

The following installments are excerpts from her memorandum written

just after her release which ran in the May issue of the south Korean vernacular magazine "Wolgan Choson." (Korea Monthly) **(Title: Only Gray Walls Were Seen from the Window of My Room) (Subtitles are ours. Ed...)**

Democracy : Only Way

As a new spring came, I returned to the campus again. It was just two years since I saw the university last. Nobody expected us to return to the campus so easily. Haunting memories of my school days returned to me again. Everybody congratulated me on my return. But I could not be so naive and simply happy like a first-year pupil of a primary school. The words, to return to school, did not mean to us the returning to a sweet and happy college life.

People say to us ,"When you return to school, you will forget bad memories and mental agony in prison," and tell us to devote ourselves to study. But does everything go as smoothly as that? Is returning to school the only way to restore everything to normal?

We were firmly convinced that we would return to school on the day when democracy was established and campus freedom was guaranteed in this country. At present, everyone talks noisily that the only way out is to establish democracy. And this was how I returned to the campus.

I never, never forget the past two years.

After being expelled from the campus, I went through hardships in prison through the four seasons two times. As a result of the suspension of my sentence I was released, and married in spite of my parents' strong opposition. And I filled out an application for return to the university, and I am now a college student again.

Meanwhile, the "October 26 incident" occurred. After the repeal of emergency decree No. 9, there was no longer any legal ground for putting many dissidents into prison.

When I look back on the past two years, I am confused because of remorse and regrets, and don't know where to begin.

I was a female college student with short-cut hair and was fond of wearing pantaloons. I used to strut around with some books and notebooks holding in my arms.

I joined a demonstration for the first time in spring when I was a freshman.

Three years later, in the Sodaemun Police Station lookup, I began to learn the mental agony of my friends who were detained in solitary cells. The same agony is shared by many people living in this narrow country.

The Sodaemun Police Station, of which a jailer was proud, saying that Ryu Gwan Sun had been detained there once, was very old building built during Japanese imperialist rule. The cell was a room where no sunshine entered at any time. There were only a high ceiling and a cold wooden floor. The extractor fan was working busily all day. Because of wide steel bar latticex, I felt ashamed as if I stood naked.

Silver Lining

At 6 a.m. in the early morning, my sleep was always disturbed by a jailer's voice calling "Wake up." Immediately after that, prisoners, had to have a wash in turn and go to the toilet in a procession. After returning from this routine, I always found a circle on the wall, a product of sunshine from a hole for the extractor fan. I stood on tiptoes as if to absorb sunshine into my eyes, nose, and cheeks. I shut my eyes and said in my mind's eyes that I was free. But it took only two or three minutes for the sunshine to go away.

After nineteen days in a police cell, I was committed to a trial, and sent to the Sodaemun Prison. When a patrol wagon started to move, my mother, without wiping off her tears from her eyes, repeated my name.

In the Pigeon room (the room for suspects), I got acquainted with a girl who had been convicted of theft. She knocked the breath out of us. According to her, if we went to police with composure, we had to wear rubber boots for men and to finish tooth brushing and face-washing before one counted ten. As I offered to make friends with her, she accepted my proposal and talked about her past life as pickpocket, saying that she had been stealing since seven years old without a hitch. She was envious of our position as university students. She was as old as I and she had to receive a three-year sentence. She was subjected to punitive action because of us and also acted as an informer for a jailer, making us receive punitive action.

It is past seven in the evening when we arrived at the female cells of the Sodaemun Detention House. We sat on a straw mat stretched on the cement floor. Jailers brought us plastic cups of boiled beans and rice with soup. Because of its foul smell, I could not eat even a spoonful of rice. However, my new friend ate all as she was hungry.

The authorities took off our clothes except underwear and helped us put on our blue uniforms for prisoners. When we looked at each others' unsightly appearances, we burst into laughter. Our laughter was interrupted by the roaring voice of a jailer "Be quiet! Do you know where you are?"

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings

"Munwoldo" (asking the moon)
By Li Jong (1578-1607)

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Apr. 14

* Kim Hi Jun, ambassador of the DPRK to Algeria, paid a farewell call on Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Algeria. The Chairman expressed the conviction that Korea would certainly be reunified and extended full support to the Korean people's struggle for the country's unification.

* Austrian Chancellor Brunko Kleisky met the foreign ministry delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Chung Il. Pointing to the favourable development of friendly relations between Austria and Korea, the chancellor hoped that Korea would be reunified peacefully.

Apr. 19

* Luis Cabral, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, met the foreign ministry delegation of the DPRK headed by roving ambassador Kim Dal Guk on a visit to Guinea-Bissau. The president expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of friendly relations between Guinea-Bissau and Korea and said that he would actively strive for their further development.

Apr. 20

* Robert G. Mugabe, Prime Minister of the government of Zimbabwe and the party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, on a visit to Zimbabwe. Referring to the development of the friendly relations between Zimbabwe and Korea, the Prime Minister said that the Zimbabwean people would in the future, too, as in the past, extend full support to the just struggle of the Korean people.

Apr. 22

* Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam met and had a friendly conversation with Joseph Thomas Kallukaren, ambassador of the Republic of India to the DPRK.

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae left Pyongyang for Romania to attend the 9th meeting of the intergovernmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of the DPRK and the Romanian Socialist Republic.

* A government cultural delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Chang Son, Minister of Culture and Art, left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Burma.

Apr. 26

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Pak Jong Son left Pyongyang by plane to attend the second congress of the Federation of Polish Socialist Youth.

* A protocol of the ninth meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed in Bucharest.

A protocol of the 8th meeting of th. sub-committee for scientific-technological cooperation between the two governments was signed on the same day

* Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, met Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae, head of the government delegation of the DPRK. Reffering to the friendly and cooperative relations between Romania and Korea, he reaffirmed full solidarity and strong support of the Romanian party, government and people for the legitimate desire of the Korean people to reunify their country independently in a peaceful way and on a democratic principle.

Apr. 28

* A delegation of mayors from different political parties of France arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

(KCNA)

Korean Cultural History:

Culture in Three-Kingdom Period (16)

Palaces, Temples, Pagodas

(Continued from the No. 994 issue of the People's Korea)

The architecture of the three kingdoms developed, retaining the characteristics of the architecture of the ancient Korea. The buildings of the three-kingdom period was far larger in size. They were built solidly and balanced. No buildings are extant.

Architecture flourished particularly in Koguryo during the three kingdoms. The development of architecture can be seen in the frescoes on the tombs of those days. Typical tombs of those days are the Changgun mound, Anak tomb No. 3, Susangyoung mound, Chonwangjishin mound, Kangso tomb No. 3 etc.

Anak tomb No. 3 is representative of these tombs. It consists of several chambers, a long gallery and a gate, reflecting the gorgeous life of kings. (Anak tomb No. 3 is the tomb of a Koguryo king)

The residences of the aristocrats of Koguryo in those days resemble those of the aristocrats of the Li dynasty. This shows that the basic style of the houses of the Li dynasty was formed in the period of the three kingdoms.

The Ssangyoung mound in Ryongang county, South Pyongan Province, in the latter Koguryo period, is superior to other tombs in structure and ornament.

The roof tiles depicted on the frescoe of this tomb closely resemble the roof tiles of the Pupyok turret in Pyongyang. This means the traditional roof tile style of palaces and official buildings was formed in the Koguryo period and continued to the Li dynasty.

Mathematical knowledge was introduced to add artistic beauty to the structure of the Ssangyoung mound. Varied patterns were produced by using the principle of dividing into eight equal parts the circumference of a circle. These patterns were used in other Koguryo buildings, roof tiles and bricks.

According to records, many palaces and official buildings were started to be constructed in the early Koguryo period. After the approval of Buddhism, a large number of temples were also built. They were styled after the Anak palace.

The ruins of the Anak palace near Mt. Taesongsan, Pyongyang, covers an area of 381 square kilometers. The palace was surrounded by quadrate castles of 620 square meters. On the site a building with a total area of 3,182 square meters were built. The building consisted of several halls, gates and corridors. The center of the palace was symmetrical. Each corridor has a gate. Without passing through this gate no one could see any hall. This demonstrated the power of a royal family in those days.

The outside hall measured 49.62 meters from east to west and 16.65 meters from north to south, the inside hall 877.5 meters from north to south. On the northeast side of the east palace were artificial ponds and gardens, showing the luxurious life of the king.

The Kumgang Temple built in 498 shows the structural arrangement of temples in the period.

In the center of this temple was a huge octagonal pagoda, of which the side was about 10 meters. With this pagoda as the center, the central gate was on the southern side and the golden pavilion where the principal image of the Buddha was enshrined and the mission hall were on the northern side.

Well-balanced roof tiles, including ridge-end tile, were discovered on this temple site.

Among the ruins of Paekche buildings a large number of roof tiles and bricks with varied embossed ornamental patterns were found. Among these ornamental patterns are: Japanese honeysuckle patterns, monstrous beast patterns, cloud patterns, landscape patterns, lotus, etc.

According to *the Samguk-sagi* (History of the Three Kingdoms), landscape gardening developed in Paekche. Temples were actively constructed. In particular, a large number of pagodas were built. They are represented by the stone pagoda of the Miruk Temple at Iksan county, North Cholla Province. This multi-storied pagoda was the biggest of all the pagodas in Korea and was built according to the art of building wooden pagodas. The side of the first-story of the pagoda is about 8.4 meters. The height of the pagoda (6 stories remain) is now about 11.1 meters. The pagoda is presumably a nine-storied pagoda standing to height of 23 meters.

The Miruk Temple has a floor space of 30,415 square meters.

The five-storied stone pagoda of the Chongrim Temple at Puyo county, South Chungchong Province was built toward the end of the Paekche kingdom and is the oldest among the pagodas which remain today. Its height is 8.25 meters. The slope of its roofs is gentle and its eaves are deep. The edges of the eaves are curved. This pagoda, as well as the Ssang pagoda of the Pulguk Temple of Silla, is an outstanding stone pagoda architecture of Korea.

In Silla, castles and official buildings were constructed from its early days. The construction of castles had a favorable effect on its architecture.

In it's early period, Silla was behind Koguryo and Paekche in architecture. In the 5th-6th centuries, S silla architecture, influenced by the two other kingdoms, developed rapidly.

After the adoption of Buddhism, the development of Silla's architecture was restricted. From the beginning of the 6th century, many Buddhist buildings were constructed.

When Silla was ruled by King Chinhung (540-576), there were built the Hongnyun Temple (544), the Hwangryong Temple (553), the Kiwon Temple (566), and the Silche Temple (566).

The Punhwang Temple (634) and the pagoda of the Hwangryong Temple (645) were built in the reign of Queen Sondok (632-647).

The Punhwang Temple was located on the northern side of the Hwangryong Temple. The multi-storied stone pagoda and props of the pavilion remain. The multi-storied stone pagoda was originally 9 stories high but only three stories remain now. The pagoda was said to be one of the three treasures of Silla. The length of the side of the first story is 6.5 meters and its height 2.6 meters. The pagoda is strong and well balanced. There is a niche in the center of each face on each story to break the monotony of the wide walls. On both sides of the niche rectangular stones are placed. The images of the guardian god on the temple gate are in relief. A feretory with 1.5 square meters is on the west side of the entrance. Bedclothes, workboxes, bells, and others were kept in the feretory. The pagoda was made of andesite. Andesite was whittled into a kind of bricks and the pagoda was built by piling andesite "bricks," one upon another.

(To be continued)

The pagoda of the Punhwang Temple, Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province

Short Story:

Fellow Travellers (4)

By Kim Byong Hun

(Continued from the No. 994 issue of the People's Korea)

"Egad it's too bad!" I said. I thought of her troubled face, and I felt so bad about the whole thing. But there was a more immediate problem. What was to be done?

By this time all her "students" who heard her lecture on carp breeding were out in the vestibule. Everyone looked worried. There was her fish!

"Something must be done!" This was the young fellow with a funny hair-cut. The middle aged peasant wondered if it would not be better if we would leave the can at the next station for her. The young fellow readily agreed with him.

"That's an idea. When the train gets into next station, I'll call up the station where the girl is and tell her about the can."

Everyone was looking at me, as if expecting me to say something. "Well, what do you think? Will it be all right?" the old man with a topknot, asked me. He was so worried that he forgot to puff at his pipe. The light was almost out. Of course, it could be done, I thought. But next minute I remembered how her face had clouded over the fish before she dashed off to get water. I was sure we could not leave the can just like that at next station. How could we? We had not even changed the water. If we should leave the can as it was, by the time she comes for it, all her fish would be dead. No! That won't do. I shook my head.

Hurriedly I took out the air pump. Now it was everybody's turn to stare. When I explained everything to them, everyone said, "What d'you know!"

I held the hose, and the young fellow worked the pump. He was in a lather of sweat. When it was over, we again talked about what we should do.

Well, a decision was reached. It was the consensus of the opinions of all present. Some one should get off at next station with her can and wait for her. There is a night train. And everybody was sure she would be on it. While waiting for her, of course, the one who gets off must change the water regularly.

But there was one question unsolved. Who is going to get off? To be sure, everyone said he could. But, who? The young fellow? The grandpa? May be the farmer?

No, they won't do. I felt I could not leave the fish in their trust. Do they know about the fish in the can? Did they learn how to take care of them from the girl? They don't know about the thermometer, the air pump. And would they know the water should be changed a little at a time rather than a handful at one time! That's right. I'm the one who should get off. But what about the meeting that I called for tomorrow morning?

Before we decided who should get off, the train was in the station.

Almost instantly I dashed into the train and picked up my things hurriedly. Then, before anyone could argue with me I jumped off the train. Of course, I was holding her fish and bag.

The scheduled meeting worried me, but if I take the night train I would still make it. So I chose to wait for the girl. The train began to move again. Everyone out in the vestibule was waving to me, and calling.

"Take good care of the fish!"

Picking up the pail of fish I took a few steps towards the exit before I noticed a man hurrying out of the station. He had a red-banded cap on. Probably the station-master.

Now the train had begun to pick up speed. Evidently the man was disappointed because, as soon as he saw the train leaving the station, he stopped short, he made a gesture with his hand, as if to say "what luck!" Then he noticed me and his eyes fell on the can I was carrying.

"Excuse me, but isn't this the fish girl?"

When I said it was, he told me in one breath he just had a call from the previous station about the fish. The girl had asked the station-master to take the pail off the train as she would be here soon.

I told him how it happened that I got off the train with the fish. He seemed much relieved.

I rushed to the well outside the station to get a bottleful of water, and changed the water as the girl had done. Then I removed the thermometer and checked the temperature. It read 14 degrees. So far so good, I said to myself. But there were a dozen or so fish floating on the surface which I took out one by one. I felt sick over it, I must confess.

But I thought things could have been far worse. Carrying the can I went into the waiting-room. I picked a nice spot for the fish—on the bench in the centre of the fairly-big empty room. The spot did not get too much sun and it was a cool. I sat myself down by the can.

Maybe it was from carrying around the fish, I don't know, but my back was aching all over. After all, the girl was right, I told myself, to call me "pa"—and I tried hard to shake off the thought. I took out a pack and lit up a cigarette, saying to myself, "Well, you got to take it, old boy!"

I was the only soul in the waiting-room.

The tick-took of the clock on the wall was the only noise besides occasional ringing of the telephone from the office.

The station in the deep mountains was a lonely place. It was a sort of place which made one wonder if the train would ever come. I got restless somehow. Again the thought of tomorrow morning's executive meeting. But soon I dismissed it with a bitter grin.

Now I decided I should get mad at the girl—the travelling companion who "made" me leave my train. Just think. I had to sit around in the lonely waiting-room some ten hours until the night train! But somehow I could not get mad at her.

On the contrary, when I thought of the girl, a smile came to my lips. I bet she must be hurrying in this hot sun. I can see her perspiring face. But, how surprised she will be when she finds me... As my thoughts ran along like this, I felt good and a sense of satisfaction came over me.

The clock indicated that she had been on her road about an hour or so. To this station, I figured, it was about ten kilometres—so it would take her at least three hours. Well, I'd better find a way to amuse myself I took out the novel that I was reading on the train. Read I could not. I could not concentrate on it. Instead the girl, with her dream of serving the people, her enthusiasm. She must be running with her small fists clinched with determination.

As my eyes lighted on the fish, suddently a thought flashed across my mind.

"Perhaps, I could start fish breeding on a big scale in my county, too!"

I remembered the question came up sometime ago when we undertook, at the Party's direction, the afforestation and flood control projects. There are no less than a dozen of big and small reservoirs built last year in our county.

Through political and organizational work it was encouraged to make use of the reservoirs for fish breeding. And there was yet much to be attended to.

Yet it was pleasant to see that, in spite of my carelessness, the Party's call found a responsive chord in the mind of this girl, rousing her to great enthusiarm. At the same time my conscience pricked me. But no sense in crying over spilt milk.

I wished the girl would come soon, perhaps she could give me a few tips on how to go about it.

I would tell her how matters stood. Just think. People dig ponds for fish-breeding.

But me? There were reservoirs all this time, but no fish!

Suddenly I heard quick steps outside. And the door was flung open. Imagine it! She dashed in. Since I had not expected her for some time, I was surprised to find her there. But more startled was the girl. Her breath was short—I guessed she had run all the way. She stared at me in amazement for a moment, with her mouth wide open.

"It...it's you, Pa!"

Yes, she must have run the whole distance of ten kilometres. She was soaked in perspiration and dust. And her eyes were bright no more. From worrying, they looked clouded and colourless. At the sight of her face, I felt so sorry for her. But I soon collected myself.

"Why are you standing there like that? You'd better have a look at the fish..."

With a bound she ran to the can and removed the gauze looking long and carefully at the fish. Then she took out the thermometer. With a glance at the mercury, she turned around. Her eyes were sparkling again. They were clear and beautiful like shining dewdrops in the first rays of the morning sun. I thought I'd never seen such beautiful eyes. **(To be continued.)**

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